Exhibit B.pdf

```
<!--StartFragment-->RESULT 2
MCTS1 HUMAN
ID
   MCTS1 HUMAN
                            Reviewed:
                                            181 AA.
AC
    Q9ULC4; Q502X6;
DT
    22-JUL-2008, integrated into UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot.
DT
   01-MAY-2000, sequence version 1.
DT 16-DEC-2008, entry version 58.
DE
   RecName: Full=Malignant T cell amplified sequence 1;
DE
              Short=MCT-1:
DE
   AltName: Full=Multiple copies T-cell malignancies;
GN
    Name=MCTS1; Synonyms=MCT1;
OS
    Homo sapiens (Human).
OC
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
OC.
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Euarchontoglires; Primates; Haplorrhini;
OC.
    Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
OX
    NCBI_TaxID=9606;
RN
RP
    NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE [MRNA] (ISOFORM 1), FUNCTION, AND TISSUE
RP
    SPECIFICITY.
RX
    MEDLINE=98438033; PubMed=9766643;
    Prosniak M., Dierov J., Okami K., Tilton B., Jameson B., Sawava B.E.,
RA
    Gartenhaus R.B.:
RT
    "A novel candidate oncogene, MCT-1, is involved in cell cycle
RT
    progression.";
RL
    Cancer Res. 58:4233-4237(1998).
RN
RP
    NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE [MRNA] (ISOFORM 1).
    PubMed=16533400; DOI=10.1186/1471-2164-7-48;
RA
   Kemmer D., Podowski R.M., Arenillas D., Lim J., Hodges E., Roth P.,
RA
   Sonnhammer E.L.L., Hoeoeg C., Wasserman W.W.;
RT
    "NovelFam3000 -- uncharacterized human protein domains conserved
RT across model organisms.";
RI.
   BMC Genomics 7:48-48(2006).
RN
    131
RP
    NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE [LARGE SCALE MRNA] (ISOFORM 1).
RX
    PubMed=14702039; DOI=10.1038/ng1285;
    Ota T., Suzuki Y., Nishikawa T., Otsuki T., Sugiyama T., Irie R.,
RA
RA
    Wakamatsu A., Hayashi K., Sato H., Nagai K., Kimura K., Makita H.,
    Sekine M., Obavashi M., Nishi T., Shibahara T., Tanaka T., Ishii S.,
    Yamamoto J., Saito K., Kawai Y., Isono Y., Nakamura Y., Nagahari K.,
    Murakami K., Yasuda T., Iwayanagi T., Wagatsuma M., Shiratori A.,
    Sudo H., Hosoiri T., Kaku Y., Kodaira H., Kondo H., Sugawara M.,
RA
    Takahashi M., Kanda K., Yokoi T., Furuya T., Kikkawa E., Omura Y.,
RA
RA
    Abe K., Kamihara K., Katsuta N., Sato K., Tanikawa M., Yamazaki M.,
RA
    Ninomiya K., Ishibashi T., Yamashita H., Murakawa K., Fujimori K.,
RA
    Tanai H., Kimata M., Watanabe M., Hiraoka S., Chiba Y., Ishida S.,
RA
    Ono Y., Takiguchi S., Watanabe S., Yosida M., Hotuta T., Kusano J.,
    Kanehori K., Takahashi-Fujii A., Hara H., Tanase T.-O., Nomura Y.,
RA
RA
    Togiya S., Komai F., Hara R., Takeuchi K., Arita M., Imose N.,
    Musashino K., Yuuki H., Oshima A., Sasaki N., Aotsuka S.,
RA
RA
    Yoshikawa Y., Matsunawa H., Ichihara T., Shiohata N., Sano S.,
    Moriya S., Momiyama H., Satoh N., Takami S., Terashima Y., Suzuki O.,
RA
    Nakagawa S., Senoh A., Mizoguchi H., Goto Y., Shimizu F., Wakebe H.,
RA
    Hishigaki H., Watanabe T., Sugiyama A., Takemoto M., Kawakami B.,
RA
    Yamazaki M., Watanabe K., Kumagai A., Itakura S., Fukuzumi Y.,
RA
   Fujimori Y., Komiyama M., Tashiro H., Tanigami A., Fujiwara T.,
RA
   Ono T., Yamada K., Fujii Y., Ozaki K., Hirao M., Ohmori Y.,
RA
   Kawabata A., Hikiji T., Kobatake N., Inagaki H., Ikema Y., Okamoto S.,
RA
   Okitani R., Kawakami T., Noguchi S., Itoh T., Shigeta K., Senba T.,
RA Matsumura K., Nakajima Y., Mizuno T., Morinaga M., Sasaki M.,
RA
    Togashi T., Ovama M., Hata H., Watanabe M., Komatsu T.,
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Mizushima-Sugano J., Satoh T., Shirai Y., Takahashi Y., Nakagawa K.,
    Okumura K., Nagase T., Nomura N., Kikuchi H., Masuho Y., Yamashita R.,
RA
    Nakai K., Yada T., Nakamura Y., Ohara O., Isogai T., Sugano S.;
    "Complete sequencing and characterization of 21,243 full-length human
RT
RT
    cDNAs.";
RL
    Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
RN
RP
    NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE [LARGE SCALE GENOMIC DNA].
RA
    Mural R.J., Istrail S., Sutton G.G., Florea L., Halpern A.L.,
RA
    Mobarry C.M., Lippert R., Walenz B., Shatkay H., Dew I., Miller J.R.,
RA Flanigan M.J., Edwards N.J., Bolanos R., Fasulo D., Halldorsson B.V.,
RA
   Hannenhalli S., Turner R., Yooseph S., Lu F., Nusskern D.R.,
RA
    Shue B.C., Zheng X.H., Zhong F., Delcher A.L., Huson D.H.,
RA
   Kravitz S.A., Mouchard L., Reinert K., Remington K.A., Clark A.G.,
RA
   Waterman M.S., Eichler E.E., Adams M.D., Hunkapiller M.W., Myers E.W.,
RA
    Venter J.C.;
    Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
RL
RN
    NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE [LARGE SCALE MRNA] (ISOFORMS 1 AND 2).
RP
RC
    TISSUE=Chondrosarcoma, and Eve:
RX
   PubMed=15489334; DOI=10.1101/gr.2596504;
RG
    The MGC Project Team;
RT
    "The status, quality, and expansion of the NIH full-length cDNA
RT
    project: the Mammalian Gene Collection (MGC).";
RL
    Genome Res. 14:2121-2127(2004).
RN
    161
RP FUNCTION.
RX PubMed=10440924;
   DOI=10.1002/(SICI)1097-4644(19990915)74:4<544::AID-JCB4>3.3.CO;2-W;
RX
RA
   Dierov J., Prosniak M., Gallia G., Gartenhaus R.B.;
RT
    "Increased Gl cyclin/cdk activity in cells overexpressing the
RT
    candidate oncogene, MCT-1.";
RL
    J. Cell. Biochem. 74:544-550(1999).
RN
RP
    FUNCTION, SUBCELLULAR LOCATION, AND INDUCTION.
RX
   PubMed=11709712; DOI=10.1038/sj.onc.1204881;
RA Herbert G.B., Shi B., Gartenhaus R.B.;
RT "Expression and stabilization of the MCT-1 protein by DNA damaging
RT agents.";
RL Oncogene 20:6777-6783(2001).
RN
    [8]
RP FUNCTION.
RX PubMed=12637315; DOI=10.1182/blood-2002-11-3486;
RA
    Shi B., Hsu H.-L., Evens A.M., Gordon L.I., Gartenhaus R.B.;
RT
    "Expression of the candidate MCT-1 oncogene in B- and T-cell lymphoid
RT
    malignancies.";
RL
   Blood 102:297-302(2003).
RN
RP
    FUNCTION.
    PubMed=16322206; DOI=10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-05-0845;
RX
    Levenson A.S., Thurn K.E., Simons L.A., Veliceasa D., Jarrett J.,
RA
   Osipo C., Jordan V.C., Volpert O.V., Satcher R.L. Jr.,
RA
    Gartenhaus R.B.;
RT
    "MCT-1 oncogene contributes to increased in vivo tumorigenicity of
RT
   MCF7 cells by promotion of angiogenesis and inhibition of apoptosis.";
RL
    Cancer Res. 65:10651-10656(2005).
RN
    [10]
RP
    FUNCTION.
RX
   PubMed=15897892; DOI=10.1038/sj.onc.1208680;
RA Hsu H.-L., Shi B., Gartenhaus R.B.;
RT
    "The MCT-1 oncogene product impairs cell cycle checkpoint control and
```

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transforms human mammary epithelial cells.";
    Oncogene 24:4956-4964(2005).
RN
RP
    FUNCTION, SUBCELLULAR LOCATION, PUA DOMAIN, AND INTERACTION WITH DENR.
    PubMed=16982740; DOI=10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-06-1999;
RX
RA
     Reinert L.S., Shi B., Nandi S., Mazan-Mamczarz K., Vitolo M.,
RA
     Bachman K.E., He H., Gartenhaus R.B.;
RT
     "MCT-1 protein interacts with the cap complex and modulates messenger
RT
     RNA translational profiles.";
    Cancer Res. 66:8994-9001(2006).
RL
RN
    [12]
RP
    FUNCTION.
RX
    PubMed=17416211; DOI=10.1016/j.dnarep.2007.02.028;
    Hsu H.-L., Choy C.O., Kasiappan R., Shih H.-J., Sawyer J.R.,
RA
    Shu C.-L., Chu K.-L., Chen Y.-R., Hsu H.-F., Gartenhaus R.B.;
RT
     "MCT-1 oncogene downregulates p53 and destabilizes genome structure in
    the response to DNA double-strand damage.";
RT
RL
     DNA Repair 6:1319-1332(2007).
RN
     FUNCTION, PHOSPHORYLATION, AND MUTAGENESIS OF THR-81 AND SER-118.
RP
RX
    PubMed=17016429; DOI=10.1038/sj.onc.1210030;
RA
    Nandi S., Reinert L.S., Hachem A., Mazan-Mamczarz K., Hagner P.,
RA
    He H., Gartenhaus R.B.;
RT
    "Phosphorylation of MCT-1 by p44/42 MAPK is required for its
RT
    stabilization in response to DNA damage.";
RL
    Oncogene 26:2283-2289(2007).
CC
     -!- FUNCTION: Anti-oncogene that play a role in cell cycle regulation;
CC
         decreases cell doubling time and anchorage-dependent growth;
CC
         shortens the duration of G1 transit time and G1/S transition. When
CC
         constituvely expressed, increases CDK4 and CDK6 kinases activity
CC
         and CCND1/cyclin D1 protein level, as well as G1 cyclin/CDK
CC
         complex formation. Plays a role as translation enhancer; Recruits
CC
         the density-regulated protein/DENR and binds to the cap complex of
CC
         the 5'-terminus of mRNAs, subsequently altering the mRNA
CC
         translation profile; Up-regulates protein levels of BCL2L2, TFDP1,
CC
         MRE11A, CCND1 and E2F1, while mRNA levels remains constant.
CC
         Hyperactivates DNA damage signaling pathway; increased gamma-
CC
         irradiation-induced phosphorvlation of histone H2AX, and induces
CC
         damage foci formation. Increases the overall number of chromosomal
CC
         abnormalities such as larger chromosomes formation and multiples
CC
         chromosomal fusions when over-expressed in gamma-irradiated cells.
CC
         May play a role in promoting lymphoid tumor development: lymphoid
CC
         cell lines over-expressing MCTS1 exhibit increased growth rates
CC
         and display increased protection against apoptosis. May contribute
CC
         to the pathogenesis and progression of breast cancer via promotion
CC
         of angiogenesis through the decline of inhibitory
CC
         THBS1/thrombospondin-1, and inhibition of apoptosis. Involved in
CC
         the process of proteosome degradation to down-regulate Tumor
CC
         suppressor p53/TP53 in breast cancer cell; Positively regulates
CC
         phosphorylation of MAPK1 and MAPK3.
CC
     -!- SUBUNIT: Interacts (via PUA domain) with DENR.
CC
CC
     -!- SUBCELLULAR LOCATION: Cytoplasm. Note=Nuclear relocalization after
         DNA damage.
CC
     -!- ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTS:
         Event=Alternative splicing; Named isoforms=2;
CC
         Name=1;
CC
           IsoId=09ULC4-1; Sequence=Displayed;
CC
         Name=2:
CC
           IsoId=Q9ULC4-2; Sequence=VSP_034856;
     -!- TISSUE SPECIFICITY: Ubiquitous. Over-expressed in T-cell lymphoid
CC
CC
         cell lines and in non-Hodgkin lymphoma cell lines as well as in a
```

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subset of primary large B-cell lymphomas.
CC
    -!- INDUCTION: By DNA damaging agents such as gamma irradiation,
CC
       adriamycin or taxol in lymphoid cells, but not by stress stimuli
CC
        such as heat shock. This induction of protein expression does not
CC
        occur at the RNA level, and does not require new protein
CC
        synthesis.
CC
    -!- DOMAIN: The PUA RNA-binding domain is critical for cap binding,
CC
        but not sufficient for translation enhancer function. MCT1 N-
CC
        terminal region is required to enhance translation possibly trough
CC
        interaction with other proteins.
CC
    -!- PTM: Phosphorylation is critical for stabilization and promotion
CC
        of cell proliferation.
CC
    -!- SIMILARITY: Belongs to the MCTS1 family.
CC
    -!- SIMILARITY: Contains 1 PUA domain.
CC
CC
    Copyrighted by the UniProt Consortium, see http://www.uniprot.org/terms
CC
   Distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivs License
CC
DR EMBL; AB034206; BAA86055.1; -; mRNA.
  Query Match
                         100.0%; Score 181; DB 1; Length 181;
  Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.6e-184;
  Matches 181; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps
           1 MFKKFDEKENVSNCIOLKTSVIKGIKNOLIEOFPGIEPWLNOIMPKKDPVKIVRCHEHIE 60
QУ
           1 MFKKFDEKENVSNCIQLKTSVIKGIKNQLIEQFPGIEPWLNQIMPKKDPVKIVRCHEHIE 60
Db
          61 ILTVNGELLFFRQREGPFYPTLRLLHKYPFILPHQQVDKGAIKFVLSGANIMCPGLTSPG 120
Qv
Db
          61 ILTVNGELLFFROREGPFYPTLRLLHKYPFILPHOOVDKGAIKFVLSGANIMCPGLTSPG 120
Qv
         121 AKLYPAAVDTIVAIMAEGKOHALCVGVMKMSAEDIEKVNKGIGIENIHYLNDGLWHMKTY 180
Db
         121 AKLYPAAVDTIVAIMAEGKOHALCVGVMKMSAEDIEKVNKGIGIENIHYLNDGLWHMKTY 180
Ov
         181 K 181
         181 K 181
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